

XII.—*New Species of Butterflies collected by Mr. C. M. Woodford in the Solomon Islands.* By F. D. GODMAN and O. SALVIN.

*Danaïs cometho*, sp. n.

Alis fuscis, maculis parvis, submarginalibus, in seriebus duabus positibus albis; anticis fascia maculosa transversa ultra cellulam macularum septem composita, fascia altera interiore juxta eam, maculis duabus elongatis juxta ramum medianum primum; posticis macula magna trans cellulam venis septem-partita alba, ultra eam ad marginem externum maculis indistinctis ferrugineis inter venas notatis: subtus ut supra, maculis omnibus multo magis distinctis; posticis maculis albis ad costam lineisque ad marginem internum a basi radiantibus. Exp. 3.2 in.

♀ mari similis. Exp. 3.2 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay, Saa and Tyoh in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This *Danaïs* takes the place in Maleita Island of *D. decipiens*, the common species in the greater part of the Solomon group with the exception of Ugi Island and San Cristobal Island, where *D. insolata* occurs.

*D. cometho* differs from *D. decipiens* in having more clearly defined submarginal white spots, a large discal spot cut by the nervures on the secondaries, and an elongated white spot on either side of the first branch of the median nervure of the primaries.

*Euplœa Woodfordi*, sp. n.

Alis fuliginoso-brunneis ad margines externos vix pallidioribus; posticis maculis septem submarginalibus ab angulo anali usque ad venam medianam aliisque quatuor minutis ad angulum apicalem margini propioribus: subtus pallidioribus, alis ambabus maculis quinque parvis ultra cellulas et una intra eas lilacino-albis; posticis fascia lata submarginali venis divisa, ad angulum apicalem attenuata sordide alba; anticis linea squamosa infra ramum medianum primum grisea. Exp. 3.7 in.

♀ alis fuliginosis; anticis plaga arcuata ad angulum apicalem venis divisa, sordide alba; posticis fascia lata submarginali ejusdem coloris, maculis quibusdam parvis albidis ad angulum apicalem: subtus mari similis, sed maculis omnibus discalibus multo majoribus aliter fasciis ut in pagina superiore sed latioribus; anticis margine interno late albedo. Exp. 3.95 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

*Obs. E. Batesi* ex Nov. Guinea forsan affinis, sed in ♂ maculis posticarum submarginalibus, in ♀ plaga anticarum subapicali et fascia posticarum submarginali albidis primo visu distinguenda.

This species has no brand on the primaries and the inner margin is nearly straight; these characters are shared by *E. Batesi*. *E. resarta* belongs to the same group, but has submarginal spots on the primaries, an obvious difference.

*Euplœa pyrgion*, sp. n.

*E. fraudulentæ* similis, sed posticis ad angulum analem lactescenti-albis: subtus stigmatè anticarum infra ramum medianum primum grisescentiore; posticis lactescenti-albo marginatis. Exp. 3·8 in.

♀ anticis macula magna apicali altera ad angulum analem lactescenti-albis et posticis margine externo late ejusdem coloris. Exp. 3·95 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Cape Astrolabe and North-west Bay in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This species bears to *E. fraudulentæ*, so far as regards its coloration, the same relationship that *E. pronax* does to *E. honesta*.

*Euplœa pronax*, sp. n.

*E. honestæ* affinis, sed posticis ad marginem internum dilutioribus, maculis tribus lactescenti-albis fere confluentibus, submarginalibus ab angulo anali ad medium marginis externi extendentibus: subtus stigmatè anticarum nigricantiorè et posticis area submarginali ab angulo anali ad venam medianam extendente alba distinguenda. Exp. 3·9 in.

♀ anticis plaga magna apicali venis divisa altera minore ad angulum analem et margine posticarum externo late lactescenti-albis. Exp. 4·0 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Cape Astrolabe, North-west Bay, and Saa in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This is evidently the form of *E. honesta* inhabiting Maleita Island and has a large dark brand beneath the first median branch of the primaries, as in that species. The female differs more than the male from that sex of *E. honesta*, and has no spots on the inner area of the primaries above; moreover, the whitish spots on the apex and anal angle of those wings and on the outer margin of the secondaries are conspicuous differences.

*Euplœa prusias*, sp. n.

*E. honeste* quoque similis, sed anticis ad apicem plaga magna albida notata; posticis quoque externe albido late marginatis, ab *E. pronaci* plaga apicali anticarum facile distinguenda. Exp. 3·65 in. ♀ adhuc ignota.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Ulaua Island, St. Anna Island (C. M. Woodford).

The male of this species resembles the female of *E. pronax* so far as regards the colour of the primaries, but differs obviously from the male of that species.

*Euplœa polymela*, sp. n.

Alis brunneis ad margines externos paullo dilutioribus; anticis macula ovali infra ramum medianum primum lilacina; posticis stigmatate permagno dimidium cellule costalem occupante cervino, area sericea circumcincta: subtus brunneis unicoloribus; anticis macula magna inter ramos medianos, altera minore ad costæ medium aliisque quinque minutis ad apicem lilacino-albis, plaga magna cervina infra venam medianam et ramum suum primum stigmatem parvum ovalem includente; posticis maculis quinque parvis ad angulum apicalem. Exp. 3·85 in.

♀ mari similis, anticis immaculatis; posticis maculis duabus albidis ad angulum apicalem: subtus quoque mari similis, maculis submarginalibus septem albidis notatis. Exp. 4·1 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island, Aola in Guadalcanar Island, Ulaua Island, North-west Bay, Uru Bay, and Saa in Maleita Island (C. M. Woodford).

This species is allied to *E. pasithea*, Feld., from Amboina, and has the inner margin of the primary wings arched in a similar way; *E. perdita*, Butler, from New Britain is another very closely allied form. From both these insects *E. polymela* differs in the total absence of a submarginal row of spots on the upperside of the primaries. The examples from Maleita Island have the spots near the margin on the underside rather larger and more numerous, but they do not differ essentially.

*Euplœa asyllus*, sp. n.

Alis saturate brunneis, anticis ad marginem internum et posticis ad angulum analem dilutioribus; anticis maculis tribus ultra cellulam (una subcostali), una infra ramum medianum primum, aliisque quinque parvis submarginalibus ad angulum apicalem lilacino-albis; posticis plaga magna sericea cellulam fere totam includente: subtus brunneis, maculis submarginalibus in seriebus

duabus positis serieque altera cellularum fines approximata albis lilacino limbatis. Exp. 3·5 in.

♀ mari similis, sed alis pallidioribus et marginibus externis pallidis, maculis submarginalibus obsoletis aliisque ultra cellulam albidis. Exp. 3·9 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Guadalcanar Island (C. M. Woodford).

Var. ?

♀ anticis fere immaculatis, macula costali unica parva notatis; posticis macula unica distincta prope angulum apicalem, ceteris obsoletis: an species altera ?

*Hab.* Maravo Island (C. M. Woodford).

In the curvature of the inner margin of the primaries and the position of the silky patch on the secondaries this species resembles *E. pasithea*, but the latter is not fawn-colour as in *E. pasithea*; moreover, the underside of both wings has three concentric bands of spots.

We have a single female specimen from Maravo Island which differs as stated above from examples of the same sex from Alu Island. In the absence of the male we do not think it prudent to give it a name, though we believe it will, on the receipt of more examples, prove distinct.

*Euplœa gerion*, sp. n.

♀ *E. asylo* certe affinis; anticis maculis discalibus nullis, punctis duobus ad costam, plaga acuta venis divisa ad angulum apicalem albida; posticis margine interno et margine externo late albis, illo vix lilacino induto: subtus maculis submarginalibus in fasciam latam albam fere absorptis. Exp. 3·9 in.

♂ adhuc ignotus.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay in Maleita Island (C. M. Woodford).

Though we have only a single female specimen of this species, its distinctness is so obvious that we feel we may safely give it a name. From the position of the ultra-cellular spots on both wings its relationship to *E. asyllus* is shown. *E. gerion* is doubtless the Maleita Island form of that species.

*Euplœa heurippa*, sp. n.

Alis saturate brunneis; posticis ad marginem externum saturatoribus et purpureo-tinctis; anticis macula elongata ultra costam medium et maculis sex parvis submarginalibus obscure lilacinis;

posticis area costali late albida, cellula fere tota cervino-brunnea, maculis quibusdam obsoletis ultra cellulam: subtus saturate brunneis; anticis vix dilutioribus, maculis octo submarginalibus albidis aliisque minutis ad medium marginis externi; maculis quoque ultra cellulam septem (eis inter ramos medianos maximis) albis, macula altera ad cellulæ finem introrsum furcata, margine interno late albido; posticis maculis submarginalibus aliisque ultra cellulam et una minuta ad finem ejus lilacino-albis. Exp. 5·3 in.

♀ mari similis, sed alis pallidioribus, posticis maculis ultra cellulam minutis notatis. Exp. 5·3 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island, Aola in Guadalcanar Island, North-west Bay in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

*E. unibrunnea* of New Ireland seems to be the most nearly allied species to *E. heurippa*, but the latter is darker on both surfaces of the wings, the cell of the primaries not so clear a fawn-colour.

There is some variation in this species in the different islands of the Solomon group. The examples from Alu Island are the darkest and have the submarginal spots on the primaries more distinct than in the Fauro-Island and Guadalcanar-Island individuals; but the differences are very slight.

### *Euplœa pyres*, sp. n.

Alis nigricanti-fuscis intense purpureo suffusis, maculis marginibus externis parallelis albis lilacino limbatis, ea ad angulum anticarum analem introrsum furcata, maculis quoque duabus post medium anticarum costæ ejusdem coloris; posticis a cellulæ medio ad costam fusco-cervinis: subtus fuliginosis, maculis in seriebus duabus positis marginibus externis parallelis serieque interiore cellulam propiore maculaque ad cellularum fines aliisque ad basin quoque albis; anticis plaga magna infra venam medianam et ramum suum primum griseo-albida. Exp. 3·0 in.

♀ mari similis quoad maculas alarum submarginales, sed colore alarum purpureo nullo et maculis aliis juxta cellulas notatis. Exp. 3·0 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Savo Island, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

The collection contains three specimens of this pretty species, two males and a female, the former from Guadalcanar Island, the latter from Savo Island. The species most nearly allied to it seem to be *E. darchia* of Australia and *E. priapus*, Butl., and like them it belongs to Mr. Butler's genus *Callipalœa*.

*Hamadryas evages*, sp. n.

*H. zoilo* affinis et anticis eodem modo maculatis; posticis plaga centrali alba parva et lineis transversis nigris fere integris tripartita, margine externo lato. Exp. 2·1 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

We are unable to find any specimens of *H. zoilus* and its immediate allies agreeing with these examples from Guadalcanar Island. The central spot on the secondaries is crossed by two dark bands, one almost entire through the end of the cell, the other along the line of the submedian nervure. The male appears to have no costal spot on the secondaries, but this spot is present in the females. We have three examples of a *Hamadryas* from Mysori Island, on the north-west coast of New Guinea, sent us by Dr. A. B. Meyer, which hardly differ from *H. evages* now described. The white patch of the secondaries, however, is rather more elongated, and thus approaches that of *H. zoilus*.

*Hamadryas hiero*, sp. n.

*H. assarico* proxima, posticis plaga alba centrali magis rotundata lineis duabus transversis nigris fere integris tripartita, margine externo nigro latiore. Exp. 2·1 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Fauro Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

The collection contains a pair of this species, which is allied to *H. assaricus* of Ceram and Amboina, but differs in the points indicated above.

*Cynthia sapor*, sp. n.

*C. arsinocæ* affinis, sed posticis supra et subtus plaga magna discali alba notata facile distinguenda. Exp., ♂ 4·4, ♀ 5·5 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This *Cynthia* belongs to the same group as *C. arsinocæ*, to which in colour and the general distribution of its markings it bears a strong resemblance; but besides having the two ocelli on the secondaries further from the outer margin, *C. sapor* has a large white patch extending beyond the cell nearly to the outer margin and from the anal angle to the subcostal branch. The posterior ocellus is included in this white patch, and it is cut by the rufous nervures and contains



a submarginal undulating black line. Beneath the two insects are much alike, but the inner submarginal line is much more strongly shown in *C. sapor*, and the transverse line through the end of the cell is bordered outwardly by a whitish edge.

The females of the two insects are much alike, but that of *C. sapor* has the outer half of the secondaries more freely sprinkled with dusky scales, the ocelli are further from the margin, and there are other minor characters.

Mr. Mathew's collection contains a female *Cynthia* from Ugi Island, but without a male for comparison it is not possible to say to which species it belongs.

*Cynthia catenes*, sp. n.

*C. arsinoæ* quoque similis et alis ejusdem coloris, sed minor: subtus linea submarginali interiore multo magis distincta, posticis linea transversa per cellulam extrorsum pallide fulvo limbata, alis totis lilacino suffusis, distinguenda. Exp. 3·2 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, St. Anna Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

The range of this *Cynthia* is separated from that of *C. arsinoë* by *C. sapor*, which occupies several intermediate islands, and by *C. clodia*, of the island of Ulaua. *C. sapor* is by far the most distinct of them all from *C. arsinoë*, and it is a curious fact that it occupies islands intermediate between New Guinea and the extreme islands of the Solomon group, the two forms of *Cynthia* from the latter being very similar to the true *C. arsinoë*.

*Cynthia clodia*, sp. n.

*C. arsinoæ* quoque affinis, posticis fascia submarginali interiore multo latiore, area inter ocellos fusco nebulosa; subtus fascia submarginali interiore magis distincta. Exp., ♂ 3·7, ♀ 4·5 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Ulaua Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

There is a pair of this form in the collection, the male showing sufficient marks of distinction to admit of its separation. It is next to *C. catenes*, but is larger and has the under surface of the wings almost devoid of the lilac tint which suffuses those of the allied form. The inner of the two submarginal lines is broader and more distinct both above and below.

*Messarás Woodfordi*, sp. n.

Alis murino-brunneis; anticis tricente apicali nigricante, fascia transversa ultra cellulam costam hand attingente ad angulum analem attenuata alba; posticis maculis septem nigris ferrugineo circumcinctis in serie fere recta positis a costa angulum apicalem juxta ad angulum analem, fascia lunulata interiore nigra extrorsum lilacino limbata, altera exteriori albida extrorsum fusco marginata lincolaque indistincta fusca submarginali; subtus gilvis anticis fascia alba sicut in pagina superiore, macula nigricante ad marginem internum, ultra eam saturate ferrugineis linea lunulata submarginali albida; posticis maculis sicut in pagina superiore utrinque lineis albidis lunulatis limbatis, linea altera submarginali quoque albida, margine ipso pallide cinnamomeo. Exp. 3·15 in.

♀ mari similis, sed paullo major alis pallidioribus magis distincte notatis. Exp. 3·2 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Fauro Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

A beautiful and distinct species, of which Mr. Woodford captured a good series of specimens, all on Fauro Island. Though evidently a member of this genus, the coloration of the wings renders it at once easy of recognition.

*Messarás pallescens*, sp. n.

*M. melichryso* similis, sed alis omnino pallidioribus posticis ocellis submarginalibus et lineis juxta eos multo magis distinctis ut videtur distinguenda. Exp. 2·6 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Tyoh in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

Specimens of both sexes of this form are in Mr. Woodford's collection. They conform to the general tendency of many of the *Rhopalocera* of Maleita Island to be paler than their representatives elsewhere. The difference from *M. melichrysus* is slight, but enough to require recognition.

*Atella ephyra*, sp. n.

*A. alcippæ* similis, sed anticis magis acutis, lineis omnibus submarginalibus nigris latioribus maculis quoque discalibus magis distinctis, subtus maculis anticarum discalibus multo magis obviis. Exp. 2·0 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay and Cape Astrolabe in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

We have compared this with Ceram specimens of *A.*



*alcippe*. The differences it is true are not great, but seem sufficiently constant, add to which the difference in distance between their respective localities is so great that we feel justified in separating them.

*Doleschallia sciron*, sp. n.

Alis rufo-brunneis; anticis plaga mediana fulva ultra eam usque ad apicem nigricantibus, maculis tribus ultra cellulam fulvis aliisque quatuor subapicalibus albis; posticis ad marginem externum fusciscentibus, linea submarginali saturate fulva, maculis duabus discalibus nigris una intra ramos medianos altera infra ramum subcostalem: subtus fusciscenti-rufis rufo marmoratis, anticis dimidio costali et posticis ad basin maculis magnis albis nigro cinctis notatis, linea communi discali nigra utrinque albido limbata, in anticis sinuata in posticis fere recta, anticis maculis septem submarginalibus fuscis albo pupillatis, posticis ocellis duobus ad marginem externum. Exp. 3·3 in.

♀ mari similis, sed alis magis rufescentibus, anticis ad apicem et marginem externum angustiore nigricantibus plaga nigra insulata ad cellulæ finem. Exp. 3·55 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island, Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*); Treasury Island (*G. F. Mathew*).

This species is closely allied to *D. Browni* of New Ireland, of which we have the type specimen (a female) before us. The wings are rather darker, and the tawny patch in the primaries more conspicuous than in that species. We have no male specimen that we can with certainty call *D. Browni*, at least none from New Ireland, so that we cannot compare the male.

*Diadema scopas*, sp. n.

♂. *D. unicolori* similis, sed posticis litura submarginali alba venis divisa notatis. Exp. 3·9 in.

♀. Eodem modo differt litura alba multo latiore et in anticis extendente. Exp. 4·0 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This species in this island takes the pattern of *Euplœa gerion*.

*Neptis pisias*, sp. n.

*N. fissizonata* similis, sed fascia alarum submarginali alba in anticis ad angulum analem obsoleta in posticis omnino absente. Exp. 2·75 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

This species is very closely allied to *N. fissionata*; the differences are pointed out above. We have several specimens of both sexes.

*Mynes Woodfordi*, sp. n.

♂. *M. Geoffroyi* similis, sed anticis plaga lactescenti-alba multo minore, ad basin et marginem internum versus nigro atomata; posticis costa anguste, et margine externo late, nigris: subtus anticis costa, apice et margine externo late nigris, linea lata submarginali, macula triplici interiore, altera duplici costali albis, plaga coccinea submarginali inter venam medianam et ramum suum secundum; posticis plaga ovali undique nigro circumcincta; aliter *M. Geoffroyi* persimilis. Exp. 2.55 in.

♀ adhuc ignota.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

Mr. Woodford's collection contains a single male example of this species which seems sufficiently distinct from the very variable *M. Geoffroyi*. It also differs more widely from the species we described from New Ireland as *M. eucosmetos*, in which the whole of the central portion of the secondaries is intensely yellow and the spots of the apex of the primaries are blended into one continuous patch divided only by the black nervules.

*Papilio ptolychus*, sp. n.

♂. Alis nigris, macula quadripartita ultra cellulam aliisque quatuor submarginalibus lunulatis, maxima ad angulum analem, minima supra venam medianam, maculis sex in margine ipso lactescenti-albis; posticis fascia continua a costa fere ad marginem internum lactescenti-alba introrsum fere recta, extrorsum a vena mediana ad costam profunde serrata, lobulo anali macula fulva ornato, margine externo inter venas lactescenti-albo: subtus purpureo-nigris; anticis plaga ultra cellulam et maculis marginalibus sicut in pagina superiore, sed lunulis submarginalibus nullis; posticis maculis sex submarginalibus fulvis et fascia obsoleta discali squamis sparsis caeruleo-albis composita notata, margine externo inter venas albido. Exp. 5.5 in.

♀ adhuc ignota.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

Mr. Woodford's collection contains four male specimens of this species, all from Guadalcanar. It is allied to *P. Erskinei*, recently described by Mr. Mathew from a specimen captured

by himself on the island of Ugi. It differs from this specimen in having the discal band of the primaries completely severed, the costal portion being concentrated in a patch beyond the cell; the rest of this band consists of four spots placed close to the outer margin instead of at some distance from it. In other respects the two species are very much alike.

*Papilio Woodfordi*, sp. n.

Alis nigricantibus, fascia discali ultra cellulam ad marginem internum extensa venis nigris partita lactescenti-alba, margine externo punctis ejusdem coloris inter venas notato; posticis fascia transversa a costa per cellulæ finem ad marginem internum ducta, margine suo interno fere recto, externo dimidio costali profunde serrato lactescenti-alba, macula parva coloris ejusdem ad lobulum analem, margine externo unduloso, ad finem venæ medianæ sensim producto, inter venas omnes albido notato: subtus purpureo-nigris; anticis maculis quatuor ultra cellulam atomisque paucis submarginalibus ad angulum analem sordide albis; posticis fascia transversa discali maculosa sordide alba maculisque atomosis extra eam cæruleo-albis, iis inter ramos medianos maximis, maculis submarginalibus indistinctis sordide albis, ea ad lobulum analem maxima et introrsum fulvo lavata. Exp. 5·8 in. ♀ mari similis, sed alis magis sordidis, fascia anticarum angustiore sordide alba, fascia posticarum quoque sordida.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Alu Island, Fauro Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

As the discal band of the secondaries does not follow the costal margin, this species resembles *P. Erskinei* and *P. ptolychus*; but the position of this band and the absence of a red spot on the anal lobe at once show its complete distinctness. Mr. Woodford's collection contains several examples from both of the above-named islands.

*Papilio pisidice*, sp. n.

*P. codro* et *P. papuensi* similis, sed fascia maculosa anticarum supra et subtus læte aurea nec viridi distinguendus. *P. segonaci* quoque similis, sed fascia integra haud interrupta diversa. Exp. 5·35 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, North-west Bay in Maleita Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

A single damaged specimen from this locality evidently belongs to a species distinct both from *P. codrus* and its nearly *P. papuensis*, and also from the New-Ireland *P. segonax*. The secondaries are a good deal broken, so that we cannot trace their form. There is a second specimen from Alu

Island (a female) which may possibly belong to another species, since the band of spots on the primaries are much smaller and their colour less brilliant. Additional specimens can alone settle whether there is a second species in these islands.

*Papilio orsippus*, sp. n.

*P. joesæ* similis, sed colore cæruleo saturatiore et minus extensa, margine nigro latiore, macula nigra ad cellulæ anticarum finem haud insulata: subtus multo magis nigricantibus, anticis parte apicali vix pallidiore squamis albidis sparsim notatis, posticis margine externo pallido nullo. Exp. 5·2 in.

*Hab.* Solomon Islands, Aola in Guadalcanar Island (*C. M. Woodford*).

A single male specimen in beautiful fresh condition is in Mr. Woodford's collection. The species is closely allied to *P. joesæ* of N. Australia and also to the insect from New Ireland which we attribute to *P. Montrouzieri* from Woodlark Island. From both of these it differs in having the under surface of the wings nearly uniform; the apical portion of the primaries, too, is very slightly paler than the rest of the wings.

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XIII.—*Descriptions of new Reptiles and Batrachians from Madagascar.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

[Plates V. & VI.]

*Uroplates phantasticus.* (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

Head large, oviform in outline, deepest at the ocular region; interorbital space concave; snout once and three fourths the diameter of the eye; the distance between the eye and the ear equals that between the eye and the nostril; ear-opening minute, not larger than the nostril; supraciliary edge produced posteriorly in a long, triangular, horn-like lobe, the length of which equals half the diameter of the eye. Limbs slender; the adpressed hind limb reaches the shoulder. Digits one-third webbed. Body compressed, back tectiform; a slight, non-denticulated fold from axilla to groin. Scales finely granular, larger on the middle of the belly; a straight transverse ridge from the supraciliary horn to the interorbital region; three slight chevron-shaped ridges on the anterior